

GOVERNMENT NURSERIES

HAVE FORTY THOUSAND TREES TO SPARE.

A Large Variety of Beautiful Trees, Palms, etc., to Be Had for the Trouble of Going After Them.

Through the courtesy of Hon. Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, a representative of the STAR paid a visit to the Government nursery on King street yesterday afternoon and gathered much information in relation to the nursery, the methods pursued in raising trees and plants, and the quantity of trees now ready for distribution which cannot fail to be of interest to the general public. Since the new gardener, H. J. Rhodes, took charge some very radical changes have taken place, more attention being paid to the propagation of trees and plants and less to the care and ornamentation of the grounds, which are only three acres in extent and entirely inadequate to the purpose.

The reporter was first shown the process of making baskets, these being used in place of pots and are much more preferable. These are made from the leaves of the *Lauhala*, brought from Hawaii for the purpose. They are bound round the thick end of a champagne bottle and formed into a receptacle for small trees. In planting, after leaving the nursery, the tree and its receptacle are buried together, the latter soon rotting away in the ground. By this process the loss by transplanting is absolutely nothing. All the seeds collected by Commissioner Marsden are planted in boxes, then into these leaf pots and in a few months are ready for distribution. Three months ago there were scarcely 5000 plants fit for distribution; to-day there are about 40,000 and the number is still increasing.

Among the most important trees in the nursery is the camphor. This tree was imported from Japan and is doing well. While there are quite a number of them there will be none for distribution for some time yet, as those now in the nursery will be used for propagating purposes. The tree is a beautiful evergreen, and no insect will go near it. There are rows of thrifty young orange and lemon trees, which will be grafted with the finest buds obtainable and set out in the Makiki forest; alligator pears for experimental grafting, any amount of different varieties of shade trees and all sorts of imported trees with queer foreign names, the uses of which Mr. Marsden has at his fingers' ends.

In visiting the nursery one should not fail to look at Mr. Marsden's tobacco plantation. There are about 300 flourishing plants of the Sumatra variety, grown from imported seed. If anyone doubts whether tobacco can be successfully raised here, a visit to the Government nursery should settle the matter. Adjoining the tobacco are a number of sisal plants which are doing well. Among other plants and trees to be found here are the cassava or West Indian manioc. This is a large tuber and is prepared for eating by simply grating and boiling. This tuber forms the bulk of the food used by the lower classes in Brazil. There are a number of plants of Sea Island cotton, specimens of which, from this nursery, have been set out both at Pearl City and Punahou college, where they are doing well. Another valuable tree is the pimento or common allspice. There is but one specimen of this in the nursery, but it is now in full bearing and every ripe seed is being saved and planted. In the greenhouse are a number of kola, vanilla, cacao or chocolate, pimento and other varieties of trees requiring more than ordinary care in starting. The nursery is kept free from blight by means of the application of the blight wash, made under the directions of the Bureau, the efficacy of which has been proven. A large tamarind tree was shown the reporter which was literally covered with blight three months ago, but to-day there is not a sign of it. This result is due to four sprays with the exterminator.

There are now in the neighborhood of 40,000 trees ready for distribution to the general public, and the Commissioner wants to get rid of them in order to utilize the space they now occupy for raising more. Persons desiring trees or plants must procure an order from him during the week and present it at the nursery on Saturday only, where it will be honored by H. J. Rhodes, the gardener. Applicants may have half a dozen or a dozen varieties at the same time, but not more than two or three varieties of the same tree will be given to any one person.

Following is a list of some of the more important trees now ready for general distribution and the number on hand.

Acacia pycnantha, var. *melissina*.—This tree grows to a height of thirty feet and yields a tanning bark of superior quality. It is of rapid growth, content with almost any soil, but is generally found in poor, sandy ground near the sea coast, and thus is also important for binding rolling sand. The wood is well adapted for staves, handles of various instruments and articles

of turning; quantity on hand, 650 young trees.

Albigia sophantha, one of the most rapid-growing trees for copes and first temporary shelter in exposed localities, but never attaining to the size of a real tree. For the most desolate places, especially in desert tracts, it is of great importance to create quickly shade, shelter and copious vegetation. Cattle browse on the leaves. The dry root contains about ten per cent. of saponin, valuable in silk and wool factories. This tree should be planted on lantana lands, where, on account of its rapid-growing quality, it would be valuable by occupying the land to the exclusion of the lantana and also be of use as fodder for cattle; 750 plants.

Mexican Ash—A beautiful tree with copious foliage, the seeds of which were gathered from a tree growing in the late Alex. Cartwright's premises on Beretania street, which was imported by him from Mexico and planted about twenty years since; 260 plants.

Grevillea Robusta (silk oak)—A beautiful lawn tree, indigenous to the subtropical part of East Australia. Grows to a height of 150 feet; of rather rapid growth, and resisting drought to a remarkable degree; hence one of the most eligible trees for desert culture. The wood is elastic and durable, valued particularly for staves of casks and wagon work; 2000 plants.

California Pepper Tree—A handsome shade tree which bears berries that have a flavor closely resembling the pepper of commerce; 350 plants.

Avocado Pear (*Persea gratissima*)—This tree is too well known to need description; it grows well and bears abundantly in any part of these Islands where there is sufficient moisture, and it is quite possible that at no distant date an export trade may be established in this delicious fruit; therefore none of the seeds should be thrown away; they should be either planted by the people themselves or turned over to the Bureau of Agriculture, which will see that they are carefully propagated and distributed to those persons who will care for them; 250 plants.

Samang—The well known Monkey Pod, a magnificent shade tree, affords a tough timber; 125 plants.

Poinciana Regia.—An ornamental tree. When in blossom this tree presents a magnificent spectacle with its immense clusters of scarlet red flowers; 100 plants.

Yellow Poinciana.—Similar to the *Poinciana Regia* but with yellow blossoms; 225 plants.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—This tree is of extremely rapid growth, and attains a height of 350 feet. The wood is equal in strength to the best English oak, American white oak and American ash. Eucalyptus leaves generate ozone largely for purification of the atmosphere. The volatile oil is very antiseptic; 1000 plants.

Algaroba (*Prosopis Dulcis*).—This well known tree, called by the natives the Keawe tree, has proved to be one of the most beneficial of any of the trees that have been introduced into these Islands. It grows in the most dry and barren situations, affording a grateful shade to stock and in the summer months a plentiful supply of nutritious fodder; 200 plants.

Water Lemon (*Pasiflora Edulis*).—This fruit is now sold in our markets. It is easily grown on a frame or on a fence; 200 plants.

Golden Showers (*Cassia Fistula*).—The long pods of this ornamental tree contain an astringent pulp of pleasant taste, of medicinal value, also used in the manufacture of cake tobacco; 200 plants.

China Orange.—This tree grows well and bears abundantly in this country, and is less subject to blight and scales than other members of the citrus family; 300 plants.

Samoa Limes (*Citrus Limetta*).—The seeds of this splendid lime were obtained from limes imported from Samoa; 500 plants.

Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indica*).—This tree will grow and bear fruit in almost any situation up to 2500 feet elevation, but responds gratefully to care and cultivation; 500 plants.

Papaia.—An excellent fruit when ripe, which contains a vegetable pepsin and is of value to dyspeptics. The fruit is picked when green, is an acceptable substitute for turnips; 300 plants.

Antigonum.—A Mexican creeper; bears a bright red flower; 200 plants.

Logwood Tree.—This tree produces the well-known logwood dye of commerce and is extensively cultivated in the West Indies; 50 plants.

PALMS.

Caryota urens (Wind Palm).—A hardy palm; will endure a temperature as low as forty degrees Fahrenheit. From the sap of the flowers today and palm sugar are prepared, as much as twelve gallons of toddy being obtained from one tree in a day. The fiber of the leaf stalks can be manufactured into very strong ropes, also into baskets, brushes and brooms; 250 plants.

Lutania Bomborica.—An ornamental palm; 50 plants.

Oreodox regia (royal palm).—As its name indicates, a truly royal palm. An avenue of these palms presents an imposing spectacle; 500 plants.

Thrinax argentea.—A handsome ornamental palm; 2000 plants.

Phoenix dactylifera (date palm).—This palm is not cultivated as much as it should be. In order to produce good fruit the date palm requires to be well fertilized. Attention in this direction will be amply repaid by an abundance of luscious fruit; 250 plants.

Sabal blackburniana, ornamental; 200 plants.

Areca rubra, ornamental; 200 plants.

L. S. Augst, of the Mutual Telephone Company returned by the China from a two month's visit to the United States, during which he visited New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Chicago and other small towns.

Mrs. R. Albrecht of San Francisco is at the Arlington.

ROBT. LOUIS STEVENSON.

HE ARRIVES IN TOWN ON THE MARIPOSA.

The Famous Novelist is Traveling for His Health and Will Stay Just a Week.

Among the passengers who came off the Mariposa to day was one who drew instant notice from the crowd on the dock. He was extraordinarily tall, thin and sallow, with a look of distress upon his face which was accentuated by a drooping moustache and a sickly goatee. He wore a military cape over a short, velvet coat and dark trousers, and his head was surmounted by a crushed traveling hat. A few people knew him by sight, as he had been here before. The stranger was the famous English novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson did not care to be interviewed; "so many American reporters have misrepresented me," he said, so it was difficult to get at his views of things. He was heard to remark, as he left the ship, that matters were quiet now in Samoa, but more trouble was likely to break out at any time. Our reporter also learned that he proposed to stay here just a week for his health and should return to Samoa by the Alameda. Accompanied by his friend Mr. Balfour, a relative of the British statesman of that name, and his Samoan servant Talola, the novelist took a drive as soon as his baggage had passed the hands of the Customs officers. It is understood that he went to Sans Souci.

The passengers on the Mariposa say that Mr. Stevenson did not show himself very often on the voyage up, because of ill health; but last night he took part in a little cabin entertainment, reading the chapter in his "Footnotes" about the great Apian hurricane.

Several years ago the famous Englishman was here. He became very friendly with Kalakaua and his sister, the present claimant; and photographs exist which show him sitting at a table beside Mrs. Dominis.

The servant in the party was never on board a steamer before he boarded the Mariposa, and this is his first experience with the maddening crowds of a modern capital. He is in a chronic state of amazement.

Mr. Balfour will continue on the Mariposa, en route to England.

LAST EVENING'S BALL.

The Local Attendance Was Small But the Occasion Was Pleasant.

Seven officers of the Boston attended the "send off" at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening, as did eighteen young ladies. Of married couples, exclusive of naval guests, there were sixteen, and of gentlemen unmarried or without their wives there were twenty-three. But a small percentage of those who were invited was present at all. The contrast between the attendance at this function, where the names of the guests take less than half a column of the *Advertiser*, and the attendance at the Wiltse ball, where the roll filled two columns, is worthy of remark. It goes to show that the American colony here prefers to attend American balls which are held on neutral or Annexationist ground and not at a Royalist headquarters.

As to the social features of last night's ball, they were pleasant so far as they went. The company was agreeable and the hotel was well festooned by bunting and palms. Music was supplied by the Quintette club. All the details of management were properly and gracefully carried out by Messrs. Gunn, Tenney and Carney and Mrs. Tenney and the Misses Glade, and it was a matter of regret that these ladies and gentlemen did not have a chance to preside over a larger and more popular affair.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Katzenjammer Case is Being Argued This Afternoon.

In the Supreme Court this morning the appeal from the order sustaining the demurrer in the case of T. W. Rawlins vs. Honolulu Soap Works was argued and submitted.

This afternoon, at 1:30, the now celebrated Katzenjammer libel suit came up for argument, F. M. Hatch appearing for the prosecution and A. S. Hartwell for the defendant. If the argument in the case does not consume too much time this afternoon, it is to be followed by the case of Bishop & Co. vs. C. E. Williams et al on exceptions taken at the August term of the Circuit Court.

POLICE COURT MATTERS.

Bowen Is Brought Into Court and Remanded.

In the District Court this morning an individual who goes by the name of Jack was fined \$10 and costs for using vulgar language last Sunday afternoon. The assault and battery charge against D. Paoa was dismissed, as was the case against Hennessy for malicious injury.

Ah Chew, who was charged with running a lodging house without a license, tried to get off on the plea that he had been previously prosecuted on the same charge, but the Court

would not have it that way and set his trial for to-morrow.

Mori, who is suspected of being a *che fa* fiend, was charged under the vagrancy act with having no visible or lawful means of support and requested to give an account of himself. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses as to the *che fa* transactions in which the defendant had been concerned, the Court found him guilty and sentenced him to thirty days on the reef.

J. P. Bowen was brought up on a bench warrant issued yesterday and remanded till to-morrow.

Ah Cheong, found guilty of having opium and an opium outfit in his possession, was fined \$50 and costs.

A VISITING JOURNALIST.

One of the "Examiner" Staff Makes a Short Stop Here.

Charles Dryden, one of the bright young men of the *Examiner*, came in from Samoa on the Mariposa. He has been on those islands and thereabouts since July. When he left Apia the measles prevailed and about 200 natives were down with the speckled malady. As the memory of the 42,000 deaths from this scourge in Fiji fifteen years ago had not been effaced, the Samoans were greatly alarmed and but for the care of the authorities and a doubled police force, the sick would have followed the usual Polynesian course and taken to the water. As it was but one death had occurred when the Mariposa left port. The vessel's passengers were kept from going ashore while she remained at Apia.

The measles reached Apia on a schooner from Tonga.

Mr. Dryden saw both the Samoan "kings" while on the islands, and his baseball description of Maletoa, who met him with a club in hand and with an aluminum crown tipped over one eye, was a good thing in one of the Sunday *Examiners* that came in on the last mail from the Coast.

To-morrow Mr. Dryden will continue his voyage to San Francisco.

MEASLES ON THE MARIPOSA.

Three Children and a Woman Down With the Disease.

About 9:30 A. M. the steamship Mariposa was sighted twenty-five miles off Diamond head, and two hours later steamed into port and tied at the Oceanic dock. Quite a large crowd gathered on the wharf, and as soon as the gang plank was put up, a number of people tried to go aboard, but were met at the foot of the plank and forbidden to go further. The cause of this was that there were four cases of measles aboard and the precaution was taken as a means to prevent the spread of the disease in the city. The patients are three children and a woman; it was said by a passenger who came from the Colonies. The cases are very mild.

No one was allowed to go aboard the vessel or to come ashore for some time, but after the Port Physician had been through the steamer the quarantine was taken off and passengers and visitors came and went freely.

The Mariposa's passenger list was a comparatively light one.

INCENDIARISM AT WAIKAPU.

The Waikapu Sugar Company's Office Set on Fire.

Sheriff Chillingworth reports to Marshal Hitchcock that between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the office of the Waikapu Sugar Company at Waikapu was damaged by fire. The matter was reported to Sheriff Chillingworth at 9 o'clock the following morning, and he went to Waikapu and investigated. In the judgment of the Sheriff the place was set on fire from the outside at the back, as the principal burnt place is at the back and on the outer side. The book-keeper and sub-manager of the plantation was out on the commons at Maalaea bay at the time, and had not returned when the latter is making a searching inquiry into the affair.

Grumbling Sailors.

There was a rumor in town of a mutiny on the Detroit, but when a STAR reporter came to look into it he found nothing more than the usual sailors' kick. It is possible that the crew will be discharged altogether and a new one shipped.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The China took 5375 letters and 112 newspapers to the Orient.

There were twenty-one cases on the District Court calendar to-day.

The Knights of Pythias meet to-night. There will be work in the third degree.

An assignee notice, signed by H. W. Schmidt, refers to the failure of C. Ho, doing business at Hilo.

In the matter of the estate of A. I. Smith Judge Whiting will pass on the accounts of the estate on Friday.

The bench warrant for the arrest of J. P. Bowen, issued yesterday, was on the original charge of larceny in the fourth degree, and not for contempt.

The argument on the demurrer in the case of D. Watson et al. vs. J. P. Mendonca will be heard before Judge Whiting to-morrow; also that in the case of Haaino et al. vs. C. Katakai.

The Board of Health was to meet at 3 P. M. and hear several propositions advanced by R. W. Meyer, the agent of the Board at Molokai, for the improvement of affairs at the settlement.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

THE CUMMINS-STEAMERS IN BALLAST.

The Kinau Arrives—Coaling the Boston—The Alice Cooke to Be Overhauled.

The four-masted schooner Alice Cooke will finish discharging her cargo of lumber to-day and go on the marine railway either to-day or to-morrow. This will be the first time the schooner has been out of the water since her launching, and the fact that the bottom is very foul is evidenced by her recent slow voyage.

The outer side of the stone seawall has suffered from the action of the sea lately, as in one or two places the upper layer of coral block has been thrown down leaving the water almost free to enter.

The Pele has hauled over to the railroad wharf this morning where she will load 500 tons of coal for Makawili. She will also take a deck load of lumber for the same place.

The cock-pit of the Philadelphia's launch was protected from the rain this morning by a hood which, when it was closed, looked like an inverted half of a walnut shell.

The steamer Waimanalo, which came off the marine railway yesterday, is undergoing repairs at the old Custom House dock.

The Alden Besse received 2000 sacks of rice to-day which nearly complete her cargo.

The Boston has received about 300 tons of coal, and is settling down in the water fast.

The Kinau came in at 5 o'clock this morning, and is booked to sail Friday at 3 P. M.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder finished discharging her cargo of merchandise to-day.

The sloop Waianae came in from Waianae this morning.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

DIAMOND HEAD, 3 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind light, E.

ARRIVALS.

WEDNESDAY, September 20.
Sims Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.
Sims I. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Koolau.
S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from the Colonies.

DEPARTURES.

WEDNESDAY, September 20.
Schr Kawaiian for Koolau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Sims Kinau, Sept 20: P. M. Maher, H. M. Dow, Rev. A. V. Soares and wife, W. R. Sims, F. M. Swanny, Miss McGregor, Robt Young, Miss L. Dunn, Miss E. Johnson, Geo. Gray, R. S. Vegg, Miss Annie Hall, Miss Nellie Hall, Miss Jennie Hall, Mrs. O'Brien and 2 children, Miss Akina, T. Keren, Mrs. J. J. Wright, Miss Wright, W. Fernandez, Samuel Woods, Percy Lishman, Mrs. F. L. Stoltz, Mrs. Albrecht, Miss Fleming, Sam Fieldale, Ah Leong, C. F. Horner and wife, and 69 on deck.

For Kauai, per Sims Iwani, Sept 19—Aug Dreier, C. N. Wilcox, W. C. Smith, M. B. Fernandez, E. A. Hansen, A. T. Atkinson, Mr. Hogg, J. P. Dias, Mrs. A. M. Sproull.

For Maui, per Sims Claudine, Sept 19—Capt H. Ahlborn, Rev Bishop of Panofofo, W. Peterson, A. Magee, T. Wittroch, Miss C. L. Turner, Mrs. Hananai, Miss A. Beers.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Am bk Alden Besse, Friis, for San Francisco, Friday, Sept 22.
Am hgt Iringard, Smith, for San Francisco on or about September 26.

IMPORTS AND CONSIGNEES.

Per Kinau—500 bags sugar for T. H. Davies & Co., 12 bales wool for H. Harkfeld & Co., 12 bbls poi for Haw' N. Fruit & Co., 230 bags poi for various, 117 bags corn for various, 3 horses for various, 85 pigs for various, 86 bags bones and 200 pigs sundries for various.

Per bk Albrecht—6732 bags sugar by Harkfeld & Co., 1800 bags sugar by M. S. Gribbaum & Co.; total, 8532 bags (1,015,253) sugar; value, \$31,224.27.

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VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL VESSELS.
U. S. S. Boston, Day, San Francisco.
U. S. S. Albatross, Nelson, San Francisco.
U. S. S. Philadelphia, Barker, Callao.

Passengers by the Mariposa.
The following passengers are booked to leave by the Mariposa:
Dr. Craig, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. R. Albrecht, J. B. Atherton, wife and daughter, H. F. Wichman, Jas. A. Wilder, C. von Hamn, Misses Maude and Edith Auld, Jno. Dyer, Mr. Simpson.

Sullivan Found Guilty.
A Washington dispatch to the New York Star states that Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan has been found guilty of the embezzlement of \$12,000 and

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